Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XV. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1834. No. 752.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.

UNION HOTEL,
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

MARY A. PALMER & SON,

LATE proprietors of the "Travellers' Inn," respectfully inform their former customers and the public, that they have purchased from Col. Samuel Child, that large and commodious establishment known as the

"UNION HOTEL,"

in the town of HILLSBOROUGH, and that in future it will be conducted by them. Having thus located themselves, permanently, every exertion will be made to promote the comfort and convenience of those who may favor them with their custom. Their charges will be moderate and suited to the times. The line of Stages passing through Hillsborough stop at their House, where seats can be taken. They hope, by rendering themselves deserving by their attention to their business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

MARY A. PALMER,
JAMES M. PALMER.

November 9th. 47—

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

LATIMER & BARKER

HAVE the pleasure of again announcing to the public, that they are receiving from the New York and Philadelphia markets a new supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

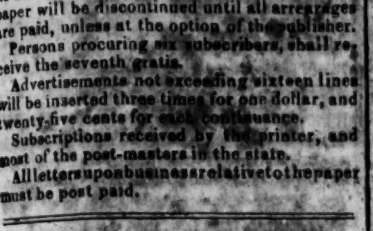
which renders their assortment inferior to none.

The following comprises a part of their stock, viz.

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods, Queensware, Hardware and Cuttlery, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, &c.

In addition to their present stock, they will constantly be receiving new supplies; all of which will, as usual, be sold low *for the needful*. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon them, they solicit a continuance of the same.

October 15. 43—



NEW WATCHES, Jewellery and Fancy Articles.

HUNTINGTON & LYNCH

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have formed a copartnership in the above mentioned business, and have just received an elegant assortment, consisting in part of the following:

Gentlemen's Gold Levers, plain and extra jewelled,
Ladies' ditto,
Gold Duplex, Horizontal & Lepine Watches,
Silver Levers, English and French Watches,
Long linked Gold Watch Chains,
Cubai Neck Chains,
Fine Gold Guard Chains,
Gold Seals and Keys,
Miniature Cases,
A rich assortment of Breast Pins, Finger Rings and Ear Rings,
Small Miniature Paintings on Ivory, and Enamelled Paintings,
Silver Plate,
Silver Everpointed Pencil Cases,
Spectacles, assorted, Silver and Steel,
Butter Knives,
Coral, assorted,
Silver, Steel and Gilt Chains and Keys,
Shell and Tin Music Boxes,
Bead Bags and Purses,
Fine Knives and Razors,
Clocks, Time Pieces, &c. &c.

Being permanently located in Hillsborough, and having a fresh and large supply of Watch Materials, they are prepared to repair Watches of any description, in the best and most durable manner, and will warrant watches repaired in every case 12 months.

Orders punctually attended to.

JOHN HUNTINGTON,
LEMUEL LYNCH.

Octocer 29d. 44—

Dr. Washington Dorsey,

HAS located himself in Hillsborough, and respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of the town and surrounding country, and asks a share of their patronage.

He may be found at his office, (the former store house of Mr. David Yarbrough) on the public square, or at his dwelling house just in the rear of the same.

November 11 47—3w

MORE THAN

25 Thousand Dollars Worth of GOODS,

SELLING off AT COST.

THE Subscriber contemplating a new arrangement in business, at his old stand in *CHAPEL HILL*, has determined to SELL AT COST, without reserve, his *Entire Stock of GOODS*, amounting to more than *TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS*; embracing a great variety and very general assortment of *FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC*

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cuttlery, Glassware, Crockery,

and many other articles.

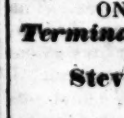
The whole Stock is mostly of recent purchases, and is rendered seasonable and complete, by his late *Fall Supply, which he is now receiving* from the North. Those in want of Goods will find this a very favorable opportunity for procuring *bargains*. The public are respectfully invited to call.

TERMS: *Cash*, or good Notes, which will be taken only at a discount.

BENTON UTLEY.

Chapel Hill, December 5 50—6w

Plantation For Sale.



THE PLANTATION belonging to the Rev. John Witherspoon, and on which he lately resided, about one mile and a quarter from town, is offered for sale. The Plantation contains about six hundred acres, is very pleasantly situated, has on it a very good Dwelling House, and all necessary Out Houses, and some very good meadow. Persons desirous of purchasing can view the premises. For terms apply to

EDMUND STRUDWICK.

November 4. 46—

Notice is hereby given,

THAT at the last term of Orange County Court, administration upon the estate of the late GEORGE M. JOHNSTON, deceased, was granted to the subscriber. All persons having claims against said estate are required to present them, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment. This notice is given that the law in either case may be complied with.

Notice is further given, that a SALE of some FURNITURE of the said deceased will take place at the mill of the subscriber, on the 24th day of December instant, 1834.

CHAS. W. JOHNSTON, *Adm'r*.

December 5. 50 3w

SPLENDID SCHEME!!!

NORTH-CAROLINA
STATE LOTTERY.
6th CLASS, FOR 1834.

To be Drawn in the City of Raleigh, *On Tuesday the 30th of December* 1834.

ON THE POPULAR
Terminating-Figure System

Stevenson & Points,
Managers.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $87,000!

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$7,000	is	$7,000
1 Prize of	4,000	is	4,000
1 Prize of	3,000	is	3,000
1 Prize of	2,000	is	2,000
10 Prizes of	1,000	is	10,900
10 Prizes of	500	is	5,000
10 Prizes of	300	is	3,000
15 Prizes of	200	is	3,000
50 Prizes of	100	is	5,000
100 Prizes of	50	is	5,000
135 Prizes of	30	is	4,050
200 Prizes of	20	is	4,000
330 Prizes of	15	is	4,950
6,000 Prizes of	10	is	60,000
6,000 Prizes of	6	is	36,000
6,000 Prizes of	4	is	24,000
18,864 Prizes, amounting to			$180,000

Whole Tickets, . . $4
Halves, ... 2
Quarters, ... 1

☞ Tickets to be had of
ALLEN PARKS, *Agent*,
HILLSBOROUGH, NORTH CAROLINA.

December 6 50—

PROSPECTUS OF TWO NEW VOLUMES
OF
WALDIE'S LIBRARY
FOR 1835.

THE "Select Circulating Library" has been for some time fairly classed amongst the established periodical publications of the country, having obtained a credit and circulation unprecedented, when the price is considered; this certainly, by allowing greater freedom to our efforts, is calculated to render them at once strenuous and more effectual. The objects that Waldie's Library had in view, was the dissemination of good new books every where, at the cheapest possible rates, and experience has proved that *a year's subscription will pay for* ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY SIX DOLLARS worth of books at the London prices.

New and enlarged type. Volume 5, to be commenced early in January 1835, will be printed with new and enlarged type, rendering the work free from any objection that may have been made by persons of weak eyes.

The Journal of Belles Lettres, printed on the cover, will be continued without any charge. It contains every week, reviews and extracts from the newest and best books as they come from the press; literary intelligence from all parts of the world, and a register of the new publications of England and America, being the earliest vehicle to disseminate such information, and by the perusal of which, a person, however remote from the marts of books, may keep pace with the times.

As it is usual to wish in behalf of a son, that he may prove a better man than his father, so we, without meaning any particular reflection on our former volumes, received with such distinguished favor, hope and trust that our future may suppass them: for experience ought always to produce improvement, more especially when, as in our case, it lessens the number of difficulties we had to encounter in the outset.

The objects the "Library" had in view, were fully detailed in the prospectus: the following extracts from that introductory paper, will prove the spirit of that liberality in which the work was undertaken, and also that we have had no occasion to deviate from the original plan.

Extracts from the original Prospectus.

In presenting to the public a periodical, entirely new in its character, it will be expected that the publisher should describe his plan, and the objects he hopes to accomplish.

There is growing up in the United States a numerous population, with literary tastes, who are scattered over a large space, and who distant from the localities whence books and literary information emanate, feel themselves at a great loss for that mental food which education has fitted them to enjoy. Books are cheap in our principal cities, but in the interior they cannot be procured as soon as published, nor without considerable expense. To supply this desideratum is the design of the present undertaking, *the chief object of which emphatically is, to make good reading cheaper, and to put it in a form that will bring it to every man's door.*

Books cannot be sent by mail, while the "Select Circulating Library" may be received at the most distant post office in the Union in from fifteen to twenty-five days after it is published, at a little more expense than newspaper postage; or in other words, before a book could be bound in Philadelphia, our subscribers in the most distant states may be perusing it in their parlours.

To elucidate the advantages of the "Select Circulating Library" such as we propose, it is only necessary to compare it with some other publications. Take the Waverly novels for example; the *Chronicles of the Canongate* occupy two volumes, which are sold at $1.25 to $1.50. The whole would be readily contained in five numbers ot this periodical, at an expense of fifty cents, postage included! So that more than three times the quantity of literary matter can be supplied for the same money by adopting the newspaper course of circulation. But we consider transmition by mail, and the early receipt of new books, as a most distinguishing feature of the publication. Distant subscribers will be placed on a footing with those nearer at hand, and will be supplied *at their own homes* with equal to about *Fifty Volumes* of the common London novel size for *Five Dollars!*

Arrangements have been made to receive from London an early copy of every new book printed either in that mart of talent or in Edinburgh, together with the periodical literature of Great Britain. From the former we shall select the *Novels, Memoirs, Tales, Travels, Sketches, Biography, &c.* and publish them with as much rapidity and accuracy as an extensive printing office will admit. From the latter, such literary intelligence will regularly be culled, as will prove interesting and entertaining to the lover of knowledge, and science, and literature, and novelty. Good standard novels, and other works, now out of print, may also occasionally be re-produced in our columns.

The publisher confidently assures the heads of families, that they need have no dread of introducing the "Select Circulating Library" into their domestic circle, as the gentleman who has undertaken the Editorial duties, to literary tastes and habits adds a due sense of the responsibility he assumes in catering for an extended and moral community, and of the consequences, detrimental or otherwise, that will follow the dissemination of noxious or mental aliment. His situation and engagements afford him peculiar advantages and facilities for the selection of books. These, with the additional channels created by agencies at London, Liverpool and Edinburgh, warrant the proprietor in guaranteeing a faithful execution of the literary department.

It would be supererogatory to dilate on the general advantages and conveniences which such a sublication presents to people of literary pursuits wherever located, but more particularly to those who reside in retired situations—they are so obvious that the first glance cannot fail to flash conviction of its eligibility.

TERMS.

"The Selent Circulating Library" is printed weekly on a double medium sheet of fine paper of sixteen pages with three columns on each, and mailed with great care so as to carry with perfect safety to the most distant post office.

It is printed and finished with the same care and accuracy as book work. The whole fifty-two numbers form two volumes well worth preservation, of 416 pages each, equal in quantity to 1200 pages, or three volumes, of Rees's Cyclopædia. Each volume is accompanied with a Title page and Index.

The price is *Five Dollars* for fifty-two numbers of sixteen pages each,—a price at which it cannot be afforded unless extensively patronised. ☞ *Payment at all times in advance.*

Agents who procure five subscribers, shall have a receipt in full by remitting the publisher $20, and a proportionate compensation for a larger number. This arrangement is made to increase the circulation to an extent which will make it an object to pay agents liberally. *Clubs of five individuals may thus procure the work for* $4 00, *by uniting in their remittances.*

Subscribers, living near agents, may pay their subscriptions to them; those otherwise situated may remit the amount to the subscriber at his expense, if payment be made in money at par in Philadelphia. Our arrangements are all made for the fulfilment of our part of the contract.

Subscribers' names should be immediately forwarded, in order that the publisher may know how many to print of the forthcoming volumes.

ADAM WALDIE,

No. 207, Chesnut street, basement story of Mrs. Sword's Philadelphia House.

Philadelphia, December, 1834. 50—

BLANKS, for sale at this Office.

RURAL ECONOMY.

"May your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

PUMPKINS.

Frederick County, Nov. 21, 1834.

To the Editor of the Farmer and Gardener.

SIR:—I have deferred writing to you until this time, that I might be enabled to give you a more correct account of the crop of pumpkins raised by Mr. H. of Selbock, than I could from my own recollection of what I had heard of it. The land upon which this crop was raised, is alluvial, lying upon the Monocacy river, and separated from the main body of the farm by a long pond or swamp; the whole piece containing by estimate, 9 acres, 1½ acres of which are rendered unproductive by the trees which closely surround it. It was all in the spring of the year prepared and planted in corn, in drills 9 feet between the rows, and one half, or about 4 acres, planted with pumpkin seed among the corn, the residue was reserved for, and sown in turnip seed, in the space between the corn. The yield of his pumpkin crop was so great, as to induce him to keep an exact account of it, and the product was thirty-three ox cart and wagon loads, containing 4427 large pumpkins, and one wagon load of small and broken ones. The crop of corn was estimated at 70 bbls. or 350 bushels; he made no turnips in consequence of having procured seed that was neither turnip, radish nor cabbage seed, as I to my sorrow experienced, having obtained some of the same seed in Fredericktown.

There are none of our farmers, I believe, who are ignorant of the value of pumpkins as food for cattle, or who do not know that they may be easily raised among their corn in nearly as great abundance as if they were the sole possessors of the soil, without subtracting one iota from the product of the corn crop, yet how many are there who raise them for the purpose of feeding cattle, or for any other purpose? All soils that will yield 5 or 6 bbls. per acre, will produce fine pumpkins, and no crop can be cultivated, gathered and preserved, with so litile expense and trouble. The cost of seed is too trifling to be estimated; the cultivation of the corn among which they grow, is all the care they require while growing, and when ripe you pick them up ready for use; of what other crop can the same be said? Our wheat, rye, tobacco and oats, demand undivided possession of the soil, and of care in their culture, and when they have attained their maturity, require much labour and expense before we can avail ourselves of the fruits of our labour; the grain must be cut and threshed; the tabacco, cut, housed and fired, stripped, bulked and packed, and the roots dug; while all the care and trouble the pumpkin asks, is, that you cast the seed in the ground in the spring of the year, and in the proper season pick up the golden fruit ready for use. The ease with which they may be produced, is not their only recommendation; every thing biped and quadruped will eat and grow fat on them, hogs, horses and cattle, geese, ducks, turkies and chickens, even fastidious man. The care they require to preserve them is in keeping with their other qualities, thrown in a heap in a shed or on a barn floor with a covering of straw or other loose litter to protect them from the frost, and they will keep like apples, furnishing you with delicious food for your stock of all kinds for one-third of the year, and at the very time they most want it, from December to the beginning of March.

Will our farmers who have not tried them be induced to make the experiment? I fear not—we are all too prone to travel the same road our forefathers trod, and to cultivate the same crops in the same manner, that we have been accustomed to see and practice from our boyhood.

I will save all the pumpkin seed I can, and send you what I may have to spare, and will also endeavour to procure you some from Mr. H.

You are at liberty to make what use you think proper of any part of this scrawl, with the exception of my name, which I would rather should not appear.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.

From the New England Farmer.

Cut and Uncut Potatoes for Planting.

MR. FESSENDEN—The following details of an experiment to ascertain the relative advantage of planting cut or uncut potatoes is at your service for publication if you think it of sufficient importance.

I planted this year alternate rows of cut and uncut potatoes. I put four pieces into each hill of the cut potatoes, and two potatoes into each hill of the whole potatoes. The hills were three feet apart each way, and of course the number of hills in an acre was 4840. The produce of the rows planted with cut potatoes, was at the rate of three hundred and thirty five bushels to the acre, or twenty three thousand five hundred and twenty pounds. The produce of the rows planted with whole potatoes, was at the rate of four hundred and fifty eight bushels, or thirty two thousand and sixty pounds. The difference in the crop in favor of whole potatoes was at the rate of one hundred and twenty two bushels the acre; but as there were twenty two bushels more of seed the acre used in planting the whole potatoes, the nett gain was only one hundred bushels. However, as one bushel of potatoes at the season of planting is usually worth two bushels at harvest time, it will be more accurate to calculate the gain at seventy eight bushels. The kind of potatoes planted was the "white blue nose," which is decidedly the best potatoe for the table I have ever cultivated, though a moderate bearer unless it receive generous treatment.

Ellsworth, Me. 3d Nov. 1834.

[The above is a valuable article, and the experiments which it details, will go near to settle a very important and much controverted point in husbandry.

Ed. N. Eng. Farmer.

Beat this who can!—There is a person in this county, who with the assistance of one servant, has made this season, *twenty* bales of cotton, worth at present prices, upwards of two thousand dollars. *Tal. Floridian.*

Extinction of the National Debt.—The late report of the Secretary of the Treasury announces the important and gratifying fact, that the whole of our national debt, which at one time (1816) amounted to more than $127,000,000, will be paid off on the first of January next. This immense sum has been paid off in the course of nineteen years, without the imposition of direct taxes, (except for a very short period.) Only *nine years* ago, our national debt was $81,000,000; in 1816, the interest alone amounted to 7,157,500 42, in 1829, to almost $4,000,000. Since the beginning of that year, we have paid off, including interest, very nearly *a hundred millions of dollars*, over and above our current expenses. *New York Tvanscript.*

The citizens of Pensacola, have recently held a public meeting, and passed a vote of thanks to Doctor M'Leod of the U. S. Navy, for the valuable services rendered by him during the prevalence of the late epidemic; and they further resolved to present him with a set of surgical instruments, in testimony of their grateful sense of his services.

Important decision.—One of the State Courts in Tennessee has pronounced the act, passed by the Legislature at its session in 1833, extending the jurisdiction of that state over the territory of the Cherokee Indians, unconstitutional and void. An appeal has been taken, in the nature of a writ of error, to the Supreme Court.

Michigan.—A French gentleman has come on from Havre with an old patent from Louis XIV. for a tract of land eighteen miles square in the heart of Michigan. He should make it cover the site of Detroit while he is about it.—*N. B.* More coming. *New-Yorker.*

FROM JAMAICA.—The arrival of the Orbit, Capt. Mead, brings our advices down to the 14th November. The accounts are very diffuse, but their substance is easily given. The negroes every where manifest a spirit of insubordination, and refuse to labor under the system of apprenticeship established by the British Parliament.

In consequence, the plantations are suffered to go to waste, and the sugar crop, notwithstanding the excellence of the season, will be miserably deficient. The blacks who pretend to labor are represented as wretchedly deficient in energy and good will.—In Demerara, the same spirit prevailed, but its manifestation was much more open and formidable. An insurrection had been discovered, and thirty-six out of one thousand convicted. One only was sentenced to death. "The end is not yet!"

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

(Concluded.)

I refer you to the accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy, and to the documents with it, for a full view of the operations of that important branch of our service, during the present year. It will be seen that the wisdom and liberality with which Congress have provided for the gradual increase of our navy material, have been seconded by a corresponding zeal and fidelity on the part of those to whom has been confided the execution of the laws on the subject, and that but a short period would be now required to put in commission a force large enough for any exigency into which the country may be thrown.

When we reflect upon our condition in relation to other nations, it must be apparent, that in the event of conflicts with them, we must look chiefly to our navy for the protection of our national rights. The wide seas which separate us from other governments, must of necessity be the theatre on which an enemy will aim to assail us, and unless we are prepared to meet him on this element, we cannot be said to possess the power requisite to repel or prevent aggressions. We cannot, therefore, watch with too much attention this arm of our defence, or cherish with too much care the means by which it can possess the necessary efficiency and extension. To this end our policy has been heretofore wisely directed to the constant employment of a force sufficient to guard our commerce, and to the rapid accumulation of the materials which are necessary to repair our vessels, and construct with ease such new ones as may be required in a state of war.

In accordance with this policy, I recommend to your consideration the erection of the additional Dry Dock described by the Secretary of the Navy, and also the construction of the Steam Batteries to which he has referred, for the purpose of testing their efficacy as auxiliaries to the system of defence now in use.

The report of the Postmaster General, herewith submitted, exhibits the condition and prospects of that department. From that document it appears that there was a deficit in the funds of the department, at the commencement of the present year, beyond its available means, of three hundred and fifteen thousand five hundred and ninety-nine dollars and ninety eight cents, which on the first of July last, had been reduced to two hundred and sixty eight thousand ninety-two dollars and seventy four cents. It appears, also, that the revenues for the coming year will exceed the expenditures about two hundred and seventy thousand dollars, which, with the excess of revenue which will result from the operations of the current half year, may be expected, independently of any increase in the gross amount of postages, to supply the entire deficit before the end of 1835. But as this calculation is based on the gross amount of postages which had accrued within the period embraced by the times of striking the balances, it is obvious that without a progressive increase in the amount of postages, the existing retrenchments must be persevered in through the year 1836, that the department may accumulate a surplus fund sufficient to place it in a condition of perfect ease.

It will be observed that the revenues of the post office department, though they have increased, and their amount is above that of any former year, have yet fallen short of the estimates more than a hundred thousand dollars. This is attributed in a great degree to the increase of free letters growing out of the extension and abuse of the franking privilege. There has been a gradual increase in the number of executive offices to which it has been granted; and by an act passed in March, 1833, it was extended to members of Congress throughout the whole year. It is believed that a revision of the laws relative to the franking privilege, with some enactments to enforce more rigidly the restrictions under which it is granted, would operate beneficially to the country, by enabling the department at an earlier period to restore the mail facilities that have been withdrawn, and to extend them more widely as the growing settlements of the country may require.

To a measure so important to the government, and so just to our constituents, who ask no exclusive privileges for themselves, and are not willing to concede them to others, I earnestly recommend the serious attention of Congress.

The importance of the post office department, and the magnitude to which it has grown, both in its revenues and in its operations, seem to demand its re-organization by law. The whole of its receipts and disbursements have hitherto been left entirely to executive control, and individual discretion. The principle is as sound in relation to this as any other department of the government, that as little discretion should be confided to the executive officer who controls it, as is compatible with its efficiency. It is therefore earnestly recommended that it be organized with an auditor and treasurer of its own appointed by the president and senate, who shall be branches of the treasury department.

Your attention is again respectfully invited to the defect which exists in the Judicial System of the United States. Nothing can be more desirable than the uniform operation of the Federal Judiciary throughout the several states, all of which, standing on the same footing as members of the Union, have equal rights to the advantages and benefits resulting from its laws. This object is not attained by the judicial acts now in force, because they leave one fourth of the states without Circuit Courts.

It is undoubtedly the duty of Congress to place all the states on the same footing in this respect, either by the creation of an additional number of associate judges, or by an enlargement of the circuits assigned to those already appointed, so as to include the new states. Whatever may be the difficulty in a proper organization of the judicial system, so as to secure its efficiency and uniformity in all parts of the Union, and at the same time to avoid such an increase of judges as would encumber the supreme appellate tribunal, it should not be allowed to weigh against the great injustice which the present operation of the system produces.

I trust that I may be also pardoned for renewing the recommendation I have so often submitted to your attention, in regard to the mode of electing the President and Vice President of the United States. All the reflection I have been able to bestow upon the subject, increases my conviction that the best interests of the country will be promoted by the adoption of some plan which will secure, in all contingencies, that important right of sovereignty to the direct control of the people. Could this be attained, and the terms of those officers be limited to a single period of either four or six years, I think our liberties would possess an additional safeguard.

At your last session I called the attention of Congress to the destruction of the public building occupied by the treasury department. As the public interest requires that another building should be erected, with as little delay as possible, it is hoped that the means will be seasonably provided, and that they will be ample enough to authorise such an enlargement and improvement in the plan of the building as will more effectually accommodate the public officers, and secure the public documents deposited in it from the casualties of fire.

I have not been able to satisfy myself that the bill, entitled "an act to improve the navigation of the Wabash river," which was sent to me at the close of your last session, ought to pass, and I have therefore withheld from it my approval, and now return it to the Senate, the body in which it originated.

There can be no question connected with the administration of public affairs more important, or more difficult to be satisfactorily dealt with, than that which relates to the rightful authority and proper action of the federal government upon the subject of internal improvements. To inherent embarrassments have been added others resulting from the course of our legislation concerning it.

I have heretofore communicated freely with congress upon this subject, and, in adverting to it again, I cannot refrain from expressing my increased conviction of its extreme importance, as well in regard to its bearing upon the maintenance of the constitution, and the prudent management of the public revenue, as on account of its disturbing effect upon the harmony of the Union.

We are in no danger from violations of the constitution by which encroachments are made upon the personal rights of the citizen. The sentence of condemnation long since pronounced by the American people upon acts of that character, will, I doubt not, continue to prove as salutary in its effects as it is irreversible in its nature. But against the dangers of unconstitutional acts which, instead of menacing the vengeance of offended authority, proffer local advantages, and bring in their train the patronage of the government, we are, I fear, not so safe. To suppose that because our government has been instituted for the benefit of the people, it must therefore have the power to do whatever may seem to conduce to the public good, is an error, into which even honest minds are too apt to fall. In yielding themselves to this fallacy, they overlook the great consideration in which the federal constitution was founded. They forget that in consequence of the conceded diversities in the interest and condition of the different states, it was foreseen, at the period of its adoption, that although a particular measure of the government might be beneficial and proper in one state, it might be the reverse in another—that it was for this reason the states would not consent to make a grant to the federal government of the general and usual powers of government, but of such only as were specifically enumerated, and the probable effects of which they could, as they thought, safely anticipate: and they forget also the paramount obligation upon all to abide by the compact, then so solemnly, and as it was hoped, so firmly established. In addition to the dangers to the constitution springing from the sources I have stated, there has been one which was perhaps greater than all. I allude to the materials which this subject has afforded for sinister appeals to selfish feelings, and the opinion heretofore so extensively entertained of its adaptation to the purposes of personal ambition. With such stimulants it is not surprising that the acts and pretensions of the federal government in this behalf should sometimes have been carried to an alarming extent. The questions which have arisen upon this subject have related—

1st. To the power of making internal improvements within the limits of a state, with the right of territorial jurisdiction, sufficient at least for their preservation and use.

2d. To the right of appropriating money in aid of such works, when carried on by a state or by a company in virtue of state authority, surrendering the claim of jurisdiction; and,

3d. To the propriety of appropriation for improvements of a particular class, viz: for light houses, beacons, buoys, public piers, and for the removal of sand bars, sawyers, and other temporary and partial impediments in our navigable rivers and harbours.

The claims of power for the general government upon each of these points certainly presents matter of the deepest interest. The first is, however, of much the greatest importance, inasmuch as, in addition to the dangers of unequal and improvident expenditures of public moneys, common to all, there is superadded to that the conflicting jurisdictions of the respective governments. Federal jurisdiction, at least to the extent I have stated, has been justly regarded by its advocates as necessarily appurtenant to the power in question, if that exists by the constitution. That the most injurious conflicts would unavoidably arise between the respective jurisdictions of the state and federal governments, in the absence of a constitutional provision marking out their respective boundaries, cannot be doubted. The local advantages to be obtained would induce the states to overlook in the beginning the dangers and difficulties to which they might ultimately be exposed. The powers exercised by the federal government would soon be regarded with jealousy by the state authorities, and originating as they must from implication or assumption, it would be impossible to affix to them certain and safe limits. Opportunities and temptations to the assumption of power incompatible with state sovereignty, would be increased; and those barriers which resist the tendency of our system towards consolidation greatly weakened. The officers and agents of the general government might not always have the discretion to abstain from intermeddling with state concerns; and if they did, they would not always escape the suspicion of having done so. Collisions, and consequent irritations, would spring up—that harmony which should ever exist between the general government and each member of the confederacy, would be frequently interrupted—a spirit of contention would be engendered—and the dangers of division greatly multiplied.

Yet we all know, that, notwithstanding these grave objections, this dangerous doctrine was at one time apparently proceeding to its final establishment with fearful rapidity. The desire to embark the federal government in works of internal improvement prevailed in the highest degree during the first session of the first congress that I had the honor to meet in my present situation. When the bill authorizing a subscription on the part of the United States for stock in the Maysville and Lexington Turnpike Companies passed the two houses, there had been reported by the committees of internal improvements, bills containing appropriations for such objects, exclusive of those for the Cumberland Road, and for harbors and light-houses, to the amount of about one hundred and six millions of dollars. In this amount was included authority to the secretary of the treasury to subscribe for the stock of different companies to a great extent, and the residue was principally for the direct construction of roads by this government. In addition to these projects, which had been presented to the two houses, under the sanction and recommendation of their respective committees on internal improvements, there were then still pending before the committees, and in memorials to congress, presented, but not referred, different projects for works of a similar character, the expense of which cannot be estimated, with certainty, but must have exceeded one hundred millions of dollars.

Regarding the bill authorizing a subscription to the stock of the Maysville and Lexington Turnpike Company as the entering wedge of a system, which, however weak at first, might soon become strong enough to rive the bands of the Union asunder, and believing that, if its passage was acquiesced in by the executive and the people, there would no longer be any limitation upon the authority of the general government in respect to the appropriation of money for such objects, I deemed it an imperative duty to withold from it the executive approval. Although, from the obviously local character of that work, I might well have contented myself with a refusal to approve the bill upon that ground, yet, sensible of the vital importance of the subject, and anxious that my views and opinions, in regard to the whole matter, should be fully understood by congress and by my constituents, I felt it my duty to go further. I, therefore, embraced that early occasion to apprize congress that, in my opinion, the constitution did not confer upon it the power to authorize the construction of ordinary roads and canals within the limits of a state, and to say, respectfully, that no bill admitting such a power could receive my official sanction. I did so in the confident expectation that the speedy settlement of the public mind upon the whole subject would be greatly facilitated by the difference between the two houses and myself, and that the harmonious action of the several departments of the federal government, in regard to it, would be ultimately secured.

So far at least as it regards this branch of the subject, my best hopes have been realized. Nearly four years have elapsed, and several sessions of congress have intervened, and no attempt within my recollection has been made to induce congress to exercise this power. The applications for the construction of roads and canals, which were formerly multiplied upon your files, are no longer presented, and we have good reason to infer that the current of public sentiment has become so decided against the pretension as effectually to discourage its reassertion. So thinking, I derive the greatest satisfaction from the conviction that this much at least has been secured upon this important and embarrassing subject.

From attempts to orop apprinte the national funds to objects which are confessedly of a local character, we cannot, I trust, have any thing further to apprehend. My views in regard to the expediency of making appropriations for works which are claimed to be of a national character, and prosecuted under state authority, assuming that congress have the right to do so, were stated in my annual message to congress in 1830, and also in that containing my objections to the Maysville road bill.

So thoroughly convinced am I that no such appropriations ought to be made by congress, until a suitable constitutional provision is made upon the subject, and so essential do I regard the point to the highest interests of our country, that I could not consider myself as discharging my duty to my constituents in giving the executive sanction to any bill containing such an appropriation. If the people of the United States desire that the public treasury shall be resorted to for the means to prosecute such works, they will concur in an amendment to the constitution, prescribing a rule by which the national character of the works is to be tested, and by which the greatest practicable equality of benefits may be secured to each member of the confederacy. The effects of such a regulation would be most salutary in preventing unprofitable expenditures, in securing our legislation from the pernicious consequences of a scramble for the favors of government, and in repressing the spirit of discontent which must inevitably arise from an unequal distribution of treasures which belong alike to all.

There is another class of appropriations for what may be called, without impropriety, internal improvements, which have always been regarded as standing upon different grounds from those to which I have referred. I allude to such as have for their object the improvement of our harbors, the removal of partial and temporary obstructions in our navigable rivers, for the facility and security of our foreign commerce. The grounds upon which I distinguished appropriations of this character from others have already been stated to congress. I will now only add that, at the first session of congress under the new constitution, it was provided by law, that all expenses which should accrue from and after the 15th day of August 1789, in the necessary support and maintenance and repairs of all light-houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers, erected, placed, or sunk before the passage of the act, within any bay, inlet, harbor, or port of the United States, for rendering the navigation thereof easy and safe, should be defrayed out of the Treasury of the United States; and further, that it should be the duty of the secretary of the treasury to provide by contracts with the approbation of the president, for rebuilding when necessary and keeping in good repair the light-houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers, in the several states, and for furnishing them with supplies. Appropriations for similar objects have been continued from that time to the present without interruption or dispute. As a natural consequence of the increase and extension of our foreign commerce, ports of entry and delivery have been multiplied and established, not only upon our seaboard, but in the interior of the country, upon our lakes and navigable rivers. The convenience and safety of this commerce have led to the gradual extension of these expenditures; to the erection of light houses, the placing, planting, and sinking of buoys, beacons, and piers, and to the removal of partial and temporary obstructions in our navigable rivers, and in the harbours upon our great lakes, as well as on the seaboard. Although I have expressed to congress my apprehension that these expenditures have sometimes been extravagant and disproportionate to the advantages to be derived from them, I have not felt it to be my duty to refuse my assent to bills containing them, and have contented myself to follow, in this respect, in the footsteps of all my predecessors. Sensible, however, from experience and observation, of the great abuses to which the unrestricted exercise of this authority by congress was exposed, I have prescribed a limitation for the government of my own conduct, by which expenditures of this character are confined to places below the ports of entry or delivery established by law. I am very sensible that this restriction is not as satisfactory as could be desired, and that much embarrassment may be caused to the executive department in its execution, by appropriations for remote and not well understood objects. But as neither my own reflections, nor the lights which I may properly derive from other sources, have supplied me with a better, I shall continue to apply my best exertions to a faithful application of the rule upon which it is founded. I sincerely regret that I could not give my assent to the bill entitled "An act to improve the navigation of the Wabash river;" but I could not have done so without receding from the ground which I have, upon the fullest consideration, taken upon this subject, and of which congress has been heretofore apprized, and without throwing the subject again open to abuses which no good citizen entertaining my opinions, could desire.

I rely upon the intelligence and candor of my fellow citizens, in whose liberal indulgence I have already so largely participated, for a correct appreciation of my motives in interposing, as I have done, on this, and other occasions, checks to a course of legislation which, without, in the slightest degree, calling in question the motives of others, I consider as sanctioning improper and unconstitutional expenditures of public treasure.

I am not hostile to internal improvements, and wish to see them extended to every part of the country. But I am fully persuaded, if they are not commenced in a proper manner, confined to proper objects, and conducted under an authority generally conceded to be rightful, that a successful prosecution of them cannot be reasonably expected. The attempt will meet with resistance where it might otherwise receive support, and, instead of strengthening the bonds of our confederacy, it will only multiply and aggravate the causes of disunion.

ANDREW JACKSON.

December 1st 1834.

Bank of the United States.

The message of the President of the United States contains grave charges against the Bank of the United States, one of which relates to the controversy growing out of the protested French bill. Having published the whole of the message, justice seems to require that we should give place to the following letter from Mr. Biddle to the Secretary of the Treasury, as an explanation of the views of the Bank in relation to this point of the controversy.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES,
November 28th, 1834

SIR—Your favor of the 13th of July last, reached the Bank during my absence, and finding on my return that my letters addressed to you at Washington, had been published in the newspapers at Nashville, it seemed useless to prolong a discussion which could only inflame the passions of the country in the midst of its elections. I have therefore forborne to answer your letter until the time had passed for the repetition of a similar appeal from the laws.

The whole case appears to be exceedingly simple. There is a difference of opinion between the Treasury and the Bank about the damages on a bill of exchange. This is a matter of account which depends on the existing laws, and the acts of Congress provide specifically before what tribunal, and in what manner, the question must be tried. Thus by the act of the 3d of March, 1797, it is provided, that if any person, accountable for public money, fails to pay it, "it shall be the duty of the comptroller, and he is hereby required to institute suit for the recovery of the same," and in such a suit, "no claim for a credit shall be admitted upon trial, but such as shall appear to have been presented to the Accounting Officers of the Treasury, for their examination, and by them disallowed in whole or in part." The Bank has accordingly presented its account for damages, which has been disallowed. It has then retained a sufficient amount of public money for the purpose, and invited a suit by the treasury so as to bring the subject before the Court. It did this, and so stated it "as the best if not the only mode" of settling the question. But as the money itself was an object of indifference to the Bank, which sought only to vindicate its own right, and the retaining it was a mere form, to comply with the act of Congress, the Bank at the same time requested from the Secretary to know, whether there was "any other mode of submitting the right of the respective parties to the judicial tribunals more acceptable" to him—and would instantly have released the money on any arrangements with the Treasury to bring the case before the courts.

There is a still more summary process of obtaining a decision. By the act of Congress, of May 15th, 1820, if the public money be withheld, the first Comptroller of the Treasury can issue a warrant of distress against the party in default, who may then appeal to the Courts of the United States.

Either of these courses is open to the executive. If it choose neither, the Bank, having done its duty, is content. Before the proper tribunal, the Bank will always be ready to prove,

1. That the bill of exchange on the French Government was drawn without the slightest authority whatever from that government to draw it.

2. That the Bank proposed to the Treasury to collect the money as its agent—and not to pay it until it was re-

ceived from France, thus avoiding the very embarrassment which has occurred, but this the Treasury declined, and requested the immediate payment by the Bank as a purchaser.

3. That of the money so paid by the Bank, the whole was immediately appropriated by the treasury and a part used in the current expenses of the government.

4. That when the bill was protested in Paris, as was inevitable, and the money paid by the agents of the Bank, to save the credit of the treasury, the claims of damage by the Bank was an indispensable act of duty, as that alone would enable the treasury to claim damages from the French government, which, if the Treasury had any right to draw at all, was as much due as the principal.

5. That the universal and inflexible rule of the treasury is to make every one pay damages; and as it has required of the stockholders of the Bank to pay damages, when their bills sold to the treasury have been protested, so should it now pay damages to those stockholders, when they in turn have bought a bill from the treasury which becomes protested.

All this will be made manifest whenever the treasury resorts to the proper tribunal. Until then, it seems unjust to prejudge the question, and quite fruitless to discuss it. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours.

(Signed) N. BIDDLE, *Pres.*

Hon. LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington D. C.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Tuesday, December 9.

Mr. Sherard asked leave to introduce the memorial and petition of the religious society of Friends, convened at New Garden, in Guilford county, in November last, praying the Legislature to repeal all the acts of Assembly prohibiting the literary instruction of slaves, and also prohibiting all coloured persons in this state from preaching, exhorting, &c. Leave being objected to by Mr. Carson, the question thereon was taken and decided in the affirmative—ayes 39 noes 23. Mr. Sherard then moved that the said memorial lie on the table; which motion was agreed to—ayes 48, noes 14.

Mr. Hogan from the committee on the judiciary, reported the bill to subject legacies, distributive shares, &c. to attachment in like manner as other property, with sundry amendments; when the bill was made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Wednesday, December 10.

On motion of Mr. Mongomery, of Orange, the committee on the judiciary were instructed to inquire into, and report to the Senate the propriety and the manner of amending the laws giving the courts of the State jurisdiction in cases of divorce and alimony.

Mr. Montgomery of Orange, presented a bill to alter and amend the judiciary system of North Carolina. Read the first time and referred.

Thursday, December 11.

Mr. Carson, from the select committee on so much of the governor's message as relates to a convention, to which was referred the bill concerning a convention to amend the constitution of the state, reported the same with sundry amendments. The bill and amendments were made the order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. Carson presented a bill more effectually to prevent litigation, and to avoid suits in law; which was read the first time and referred.

Friday, December 12.

Mr. Hawkins, from the committee on internal improvement; to which was referred the petition of the Petersburg Rail Road Company, reported unfavorably on the same. Concurred in.

Mr. Wyche presented a bill fixing the punishment for the crime of Bigamy. Read the first time and passed.

The bill for the relief of widows in certain cases, was rejected on its second reading.

The bill to subject legacies, distributive shares, &c. to attachment in like manner as other property, was read the second time, and, on motion of Mr. Wellborn, postponed indefinitely—ayes 33, noes 26.

Saturday, December 13.

On motion of Mr. Arrington, the bill to subject legacies, distributive shares, &c. to attachment in like manner as other property, was reconsidered, and laid on the table.

The bill to authorize the Petersburg Rail Road Company to erect a bridge across the Roanoke river, at Blakely, and in the mean time to establish a ferry at the same place, was rejected.

Mr. Hogan, from the judiciary committee, to whom was referred the bill giving the county courts authority to abolish the offices of county trustee, and treasurer or commissioner of public buildings, reported the same with an amendment; when the bill and amendment were made the order of the day for Monday next.

Monday, December 15

The consideration of the bill concerning a Convention to amend the constitution of the state, was postponed until Saturday next.

A message was received from the House of Commons, announcing the death of William Adams, a member of that house from Guilford county. After the appointment of a committee to make arrangements for the funeral, and passing the resolutions usual on such occasions, the Senate adjourned.

Tuesday, December 16

The Senate proceeded to the orders of the day, and took up the engrossed resolutions instructing Mr. Mangum to vote for expunging the resolution from the records of the Senate of the United States. The resolutions were then read the first time. Mr. Wilson moved that they be laid upon the table; which motion was not agreed to—ayes 29, noes 35.

Mr. Carson moved that the Senate resolve itself into a committee of the whole house on said resolutions, and that they be made the order of the day for to-morrow; which motion was not agreed to—ayes 30 noes 33. Mr. Sawyer moved that the resolutions be postponed until to-morrow; which motion was not agreed to. Mr. Edwards, of Warren, then moved that the resolutions be read the second time; when Mr. Martin moved to amend the resolution by striking out the whole except the word "Resolved," and inserting in lieu thereof resolutions of a different character. The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow, without the question being taken on either of said motions.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, December 9.

Mr. Guinn presented a bill concerning the liabilities of Sheriffs for claims put into the hands of themselves or their deputies for collection. Read the first time and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Manney presented a bill to construct a central rail road from the port of Beaufort to the Tennessee line. Read the first time, referred, and ordered to be printed.

The debate on the resolutions of Mr. Potts was resumed, and continued to a late hour, when the House adjourned without taking any question on them.

Wednesday, December 10.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Public Treasurer, transmitting official statements of the affairs of the several banks of this state; which statements were ordered to be painted.

Received from the Governor a message transmitting the annual report of the Board of Internal Improvement; which report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Smallwood, from the committee on finance, to whom the subject had been referred, reported against the expediency of increasing the tax on pedlars. Concurred in.

The House proceeded to the orders of the day, and again resumed the discussion on the resolutions of Mr. Potts. The debate continued to a late hour; when the house adjourned without taking any question on the resolutions.

Thursday, December 11.

The engrossed bill to divorce Isabella A. Potter from her husband, Robert Potter, was read three times, passed, and ordered to be enrolled.

The House now proceeded to the orders of the day, and again resumed the consideration of the resolutions submitted by Mr. Potts; and the question being on the motion of Mr. Craige to postpone indefinitely the said resolutions, was decided in the negative—yeas 57, nays 71. The question now recurring on the adoption of the resolutions, Mr. Barringer moved to strike out the first resolution, and insert the following:

Resolved, That the sovereignty of the states is in the people thereof; that the Senators in Congress are the representatives of that sovereignty under the Federal Constitution; and that, therefore, the people in their primary assemblies, or by delegates elected for that purpose, have the right to instruct their Senators."

Mr. Potts asked for a division of the question, and the question being first taken on striking out the first resolution, it was decided in the negative—yeas 55, nays 71.

Mr. Outlaw moved to amend by striking out the first resolution, and inserting the following:

(2) *Resolved*, That the Legislature of North Carolina have no right, unless delegated for that purpose by the people, to instruct the senators from this state in the Congress of the United States."

On motion of Mr. Potts, the question was first taken on striking out the said resolution, and decided in the negative—yeas 53, nays 72. Mr. Harris offered an amendment to the second resolution, which was rejected. Mr. Manly moved to strike out from the first resolution the words "acting as the representatives of the people of the state;" which motion was not agreed to—yeas 57, nays 70. The question was then taken on the adoption of the resolutions separately, and decided in the affirmative. They were then ordered to be engrossed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

The first resolution was adopted by a vote of 99 to 28, and is in the following words:

(3) *Resolved*, That the Legislature of a state, acting as the representatives of the people of said state, have a right to instruct their Senators in Congress; and a just vindication of the character of our political institutions requires, that such instructions should be given whenever a Senator misrepresents the will of the state upon great questions of national policy, or in times of public emergency.

The second resolution is in the following words:

Resolved, That the Hon. Willie P. Mangum, one of the Senators from this state in the Congress of the United States, be, and he is hereby instructed to vote for expunging from the records of the Senate of the United States, the resolution declaring "that the President, in his late executive proceedings in relation to the public revenue, had assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the constitution and laws, but in derogation of both."

The vote on this resolution was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. G. H. Alexander, Allison, Bedford, Boddie, Bragg, Braswell, Brown, Bynum, Byrum, Canster, Carter, Coor, Cotton, Daniel, Davis, Deyton, Fort, Foscue, Foushee, Frink, Fitzrandolph, J. W. Guinn, L. A. Gwyn, Hamrick, Hawkins, Harrison, Hartly, Haywood, Hill, Hoke, Houlder, Hutchison, Irion, Robert Jones, Wesley Jones, Jordan, Judkins, Kenan, Latham, Lee, Lyon, Macklin, Marsteller, M'Neil, M'Racken, Perry, Potter, Potts, Powell, Pugh, Riddick, Register, Roebuck, Sanders, Sloan, John L. Smith, Sipha Smith, Stockard, Tatham, Taylor, Tomlinson, Wadsworth, Walker, Waugh, Weaver, Whitfield, Williamson, Witcher, Ziglar —69.

Nays—Messrs. Albritton, Richard H. Alexander, Baker, Barringer, Battle, Bell, Blatchford, Blalock, Bray, Brummell, Clement, Clark, Craige, Crump, Dockery, Dudley, Fleming, Foreman, Graham, Harper, Harris, Henderson, Henry, William Horton, Jonathan Horton, Howard, King, Kittrell, Lilly, Lindsay, Locke, Long, Loudermilk, Manley, Manney, Martin, Matthews, Mullen, M'Cleese, M'Lean, M'Pherson, Norcum, Ousby, Outlaw, Perkins, Poindexter, Rush, Seawell, Smallwood, Absalom B. Smith, George Smith, Swindell, Tillett, Watson, Welch, Williams of Greene, Williams of Richmond—57.

The 3d resolution was then carried, by a vote of 70 to 51; which is in these words:

Resolved, That his excellency the Governor of this state be requested to transmit forthwith to the Hon. Willie P. Mangum, and the Hon. Bedford Brown, one copy each of the foregoing resolutions.

Friday, December 12.

On motion of Mr. Marsteller the committee on the judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the attachment laws, so that when property attached is replevied, the securities to the replevy bond may become liable for the debt and cost.

The House proceeded to the orders of the day, and resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. King in the chair, and took up the bill to establish the Merchant's Bank of the town of Newbern. After some time spent therein, the committee reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Saturday, December 13.

Mr. Guinn, from the joint select committee on that subject, reported a resolution relating to the sale of Cherokee lands; which was read the first and second times and passed.

On motion of Mr. Bragg, the committee on finance were instructed to inquire into the propriety of imposing a tax on itinerant Dentists.

On motion of Mr. Outlaw, the committee on the judiciary were instructed to inquire into the propriety of extending the power of the Superior Courts in granting divorces.

Monday, December 15.

Mr. Waugh announced the death of William Adams, one of the members of this house from Guilford county, and on his motion a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a joint select committee to make the necessary arrangements for the funeral, and that the members of the Legislature wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Tuesday, December 23.

Mr. Mhoon having declined a re-election, Gen. Samuel F. Patterson of Wilkes county, principal clerk of the Senate, has been elected Public Treasurer of this state for the ensuing year.

Gen. Wm. J. Cowan of Bladen, was elected Principal Clerk of the Senate, vice Gen. Patterson; Col. Daniel Coleman, of Cabarrus, Clerk Assistant, vice Gen. Cowan, premoted; and Joseph D. Ward, of Onslow, Engrossing Clerk, in place of Col. Coleman, appointed clerk assistant.

The resolutions instructing Mr. Mangum, it will be seen, have passed the House of Commons, but were still under discussion in the Senate.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The truly gratifying intelligence has been received, that a reconciliation has taken place between the two contending parties in South-Carolina; a compromise having been affected by mutual concessions honorable to both. The committee on federal relations, to whom had been referred sundry memorials from citizens of the state, made a report, in which the "test oath" was explained as not intended to impose any obligations to the state inconsistent with those imposed by the constitution of the United States; but merely to secure fidelity of conduct on the part of an officer of the state while he continues in office. The report was adopted in the Senate by a vote of 35 to 4, and in the House of Representatives by a vote of 90 to 28. This explanation having been sanctioned by both houses, the Union party declared their acquiescence to the adoption of the Oath of Allegiance. Both parties appear to hail with much good feeling and sincere joy, this termination of their long and unhappy discord. And as evidence of the cordiality which almost in an instant diffused itself over the house, it is mentioned that the election of governor came on immediately, and Mr. M'Duffie received almost an unanimous vote. Every true patriot will rejoice that peace and harmony is thus again restored to this member of our Union, and will join in the prayer that they may long remain a united and prosperous and happy people.

The Hon. Jas. Buchanan, formerly a representative in Congress, and lately a minister to Russia, has been elected to the Senate of the United States from the state of Pennsylvania, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Wilkins, now minister to Russia.

The Hon. John C. Calhoun has been re-elected a Senator from South Carolina, without opposition.

William R. King, from Alabama, and Dr. Lynn, from Missouri, have also been re-elected.

Samuel Shepherd has been elected public printer by the Legislature of Virginia, in place of Thos. Richie, who had filled the office for 19 years. The votes were, for Shepherd 87, Richie 75.

The 27th of January is appointed by the legislature for the election of Senator.

At the late term of the United States District Court, at Columbia, S. C., the notorious Allen Twitty, and his son David Twitty, were convicted of making and passing counterfeit money, and sentenced, the former to six years imprisonment and a fine of one thousand dollars, and the latter, to seven years imprisonment and a fine of one thousand dollars.

☞ A disappointment in the receipt of paper has occasioned a delay in the publication of this number—a disappointment which has before sometimes occurred, and which might always be avoided by a little more punctuality on the part of our subscribers, which would enable us to provide larger supplies of paper.

THE GENTLEMAN'S VADE MECUM, is the title of a paper, intended as a weekly repository of Dramatic Literature, Sporting, the Turf, Fashions, and various subjects of interest and amusement; a prospectus of which will be found among our advertisements. The specimen number is very neatly printed, and is highly creditable to the publishers.

ATKINSON'S CASKET.—The December number of this work has been received. It contains its usual variety of matter, and is ornamented with a handsome engraving on steel, and two wood cuts; it is also accompanied with a very neat engraved vignette title page. The patronage bestowed upon this work is such that the publisher proposes to make considerable improvement in the volume for 1835, and an addition of twelve pages of reading matter to each number. The January number is to be accompanied with a Map of the State of Pennsylvania.

THE LADY'S BOOK.—The December number of the Lady's Book has also been received. It contains, as usual, an interesting variety of tales, poetry, &c. and is ornamented with several engravings, and a very neat engraved title page for the volume.

Persons disposed to subscribe can examine either of the above works on application at this office.

MARRIED,

In this county, on Thursday the 4th inst, by John Trollinger, esq. Mr. *Jeremiah Basin*, to Miss *Celia Dickey*, daughter of Mr. Jas. Dickey.

On Tuesday the 9th inst. by William Morrow, esq., Mr. *Joseph Pace*, to Miss *Elizabeth Truit*.

On Thursday the 11th inst. Mr. *John Garrison* to Miss *Catharine Hector*, daughter of Mr. Joseph Hector.

DIED.

In this county, on Monday the 15th inst. Mrs. *Ruth Brown*, consort of Mr. Wm. Brown, aged about 76.

NEW GOODS.

Cheaper than Ever!!!

AS Agent for Walker Anderson & Co. the subscriber is now receiving from New-York a large and well assorted stock of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware, and Queensware.

His purchases have been made with Cash, and after a careful examination and comparison of the prices in the northern markets, and he does not hesitate to say that he comes before the public as a candidate for their patronage under more than ordinary advantages. He is determined, too, to sell at the lowest possible advance on the first cost of goods purchased under such favorable circumstances, and is assured of giving satisfaction to all who shall call and examine his assortment. His plan of selling only for cash, will enable him to adhere to these promises in good faith, and always to keep on hand a full assortment of all such articles as his customers may want.

He solicits patronage with the full expectation of being able to furnish goods of the best quality and on the cheapest terms. Come and examine, and he asks nothing more to convince the public that all he here says he is both ready and disposed to fulfil.

WILLIAM T. SHIELDS.

December 18, 51—

EDUCATION.

A GENTLEMAN of considerable experience in the instruction of youth, proposes to open an English and Classical School in Hillsborough, on the 12th day of January 1835. Testimonials of character and qualifications may be seen on application to Dr. W. Dorsey, Hillsborough.

December 16. 51 4w

FOR RENT.

WILL be rented, at the Court House in Hillsborough, on Saturday the 27th instant, for the term of one year, the HOUSES and LOTS belonging to the heirs of William Lockhart, deceased.

At the same time three NEGRO GIRLS will be hired for the ensuing year.

WM. H. PHILLIPS. *Guardian.*

December 11. 51—3w

Gentlemen's Vade Mecum;

Embracing Dramatic Literature—Sporting—the Turf—Fashions—and various subjects of interest and amusement.

ABOUT the first of January, 1835, will be commenced in Philadelphia, a new periodical, bearing the above comprehensive title. Its contents will be carefully adapted to the wants of that portion of the public who patronize DRAMATIC LITERATURE, the TURF, SPORTING, and the FASHIONS. From the growing wealth and increasing population of the United States, and the near assimilation of the national appetite with whatever promotes the rational recreations of life, it is presumed that this Journal—possessing, as the projectors of it will, ample means to diversify its pages, and a determination to render them subservient to the formation of a correct taste in all matters relating to its design—cannot fail to meet with a liberal and creditable support from an enlightened community in every quarter of the country. The difficulty of sketching out such a plan as might be fancifully strewed with any of the charms of novelty to ensure it popularity and encouragement has been not the least embarrassing obstacle which the projectors of this work had to surmount in its inception. Feeling confidently assured however, that its success is certain when its character becomes properly known, they have already incurred considerable expense in forming correspondents over the Union; and have also ordered regular supplies of the best selected English periodicals to assist in procuring materials for its columns.

It is not altogether feasible, when a new publication is contemplated, to present in detail to the public its prospective attractions. It is necessary, nevertheless, that its principal features should be drawn out, as it is by them that its merits, if it has any, shall be judged. This is the more readily accomplished, the publishers being satisfied that whatever industry and a watchful zeal can effect in completing the filling up, will be done, and that they never will be found deficient or neglectful in the prosecution of this enterprize, and in striving to produce a beneficial and profitable result to themselves and to others.

THE DRAMA,

Will form a material portion of the Gentlemen's Vade Mecum. It is intended to publish alternately, every week, an entire play and farce—to be selected with a single eye to their merits alone; a preference, however, will be extended, in all cases, to native productions, when they can be obtained. Independent criticisms, carefully excluding all invidious comparisons, and recommended by their brevity, will be regularly inserted; besides Biographical Sketches, Anecdotes, and Bon Mots, of prominent Comedians of the present and past ages, of which a rare and inexhaustible compilation is in store.

THE TURF.

A faithful record will be kept of all the Running and Trotting matches in this country and England. Biographies and correct portraits of celebrated thorough bred Horses will be published once a month. Every fact relative to the breeding, management, keeping, and the diseases of this invaluable animal, will be particularly selected.

SPORTING.

Under this caption will be enumerated accounts of Shooting Matches, Pedestrian Feats, Gymnastic Exercises, Aquatic Excursions, Fishing, Gaming, &c. with Anecdotes of noted Dogs.

GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS.

A quarterly review will be procured explanatory of the various improvements and changes which costumes worn in the fashionable circles constantly undergo; by which it will be rendered an easy task for drapers and tailors at a distance, to suit their customers with the most approved colors and modern style of dress, at the earliest possible periods. Providing sufficient encouragement shall be given by this portion of the public, a full length engraving, illustrative of the same, will also be prepared and published.

MISCELLANY.

Although the purposes of our sheet may appear to be confined to the four leading subjects which have been stated—we deem it proper to say, that there will be, in addition to these, a considerable space allowed for Miscellaneous matters—such as Tales—Poetry—an Epitome of News—List of Hotels in this city, and places of Amusement—Statistics—the Grain Market—Agriculture—Prices of Stocks—List of Broken Banks—Counterfeit Note Detector—and all other matters, regarding which an interest may be supposed to exist at home or abroad.

This work, then, as will be seen by the above explanation of its probable character, is particularly designed as a companion for the patrons of the Turf, the Drama, Sporting, the Fashions, &c. &c. It will prove, also—as all its publications of facts will be authentic—a ready record of reference for travelling gentlemen, and should consequently be kept in every hotel in the United States. It is worthy of notice, that its patrons, in the course of one year, will be furnished with fifty two popular Plays and Farces, the price of which, separately, at any of our book stores, would be at least *thirteen dollars!* Here is an absolute saving of ten dollars in the purchase of a well stored Dramatic Library—to be had for an unprecedented small sum!—not taking into consideration the multiplied variety which is to accompany it without additional charge! Tailors who desire to procure early and correct information of the changes in Dress, will find this an invaluable guide.

THE GENTLEMEN'S VADE MECUM, &c. will be published every Saturday, on fine imperial paper, of the largest class, at three dollars per annum, *payable in advance.*

By enclosing a *five dollar note* to the publishers, postage paid, two copies of the paper will be forwarded to any direction ordered, for one year. It is respectfully requested that those who desire to subscribe for this Journal will forward their names immediately; the terms will be strictly adhered to.

Address SMITH & ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

☞ The publishers will exchange with any of their country brethren who will oblige them with an occasional insertion of this advertisement.

December, 1834. 51

THE WATCH-TOWER LIGHT.

BY MRS. THAYER.

'Tis midnight deep—the storm is loud,
And wild the gale is roaring;
And from a dark and watery cloud,
Impetuous rain is pouring:
No star to gild the threatening sky
With cheerful light is gleaming;
But bright from yonder beacon high
The watch-tower light is streaming.

And though the night is dark and drear,
And though the storm grows wilder,
That light the gathering gloom can cheer,
And make its terrors milder:
It shines like youth's unclouded dreams
When hope and joy are beaming,
And bright as truth's unsullied beams,
The watch-tower light is streaming.

So on life's dark tempestuous way,
Where pain and bliss are twining,
May holy hope's unclouded ray
On us be ever shining;
And blest religion's tranquil light
Be ever round us beaming,
As o'er our dark and dreary night,
The watch-tower light is streaming.

THE HEADSTONE.

BY PROFESSOR WILSON.

The coffin was let down to the bottom of the grave, the planks were removed from the head-up brink, the first rattling clods had struck their knell, the quick shovelling was over, and the long, skilfully cut pieces of turf were aptly joined together, and firmly laid by the beating spade, so that the newest mound in the church yard was scarcely distinguishable from those that were grown over by the undisturbed grass and daisies of a luxuriant spring. The burial was soon over, and the party, with one consenting motion, having uncovered their heads in decent reverence of the place and the occasion, were beginning to separate, and about to leave the church yard. Here some acquaintances from distant parts of the parish, who had not had an opportunity of addressing each other in the house that had belonged to the deceased, nor in the course of the few hundred yards that the little procession had to move over from his bed to his grave, were shaking hands quietly but cheerfully, and inquiring after the welfare of each other's families. There, a small knot of neighbors were speaking, without exaggeration, of the respectable character which the deceased had borne, and mentioned to one another little incidents of his life, some of them so remote as to be known only to the grey headed persons of the groupe. While a few yards farther removed from the spot, were standing together parties who discussed ordinary concerns, altogether unconnected with the funeral, such as the state of the markets, the promise of the season, or change of the tenants; but still with a sobriety of manner and voice that was insensibly produced by the influence of the simple ceremony now closed, by the quiet graves around, and the shadow of the spire and gray walls of the house of God.

Two men yet stood together at the head of the grave, with countenances of sincere but unimpassioned grief. They were brothers, the only sons of him who had been buried. And there was something in their situation that naturally kept the eyes of many directed upon them for a long time, and more intently than would have been the case had there been nothing more observable about them than the common symptoms of a common sorrow. But these two brothers, who were now standing at the head of their father's grave, had for some years been totally estranged from each other, and the only words that had passed between them during all that time, had been uttered within a few days past, during the necessary preparations for the old man's funeral.

No deep and deadly quarrel was between these brothers, and neither of them could distinctly tell the cause of this unnatural estrangement. Perhaps dim jealousy of their father's favor, selfish thoughts that will sometimes force themselves into poor men's hearts, respecting temporal expectations—unaccommodating manners on both sides—taunting words that mean little when uttered, but which rankle and fester in remembrance—imagined opposition of interests, that, duly considered, would have been found one and the same—these, and many other causes, slight when single, but strong when rising up together in one baneful band, gradually but fatally infected their hearts, till at last they who in youth had seldom been separated, and truly attached, now met at market, and miserable to say, at church, with dark and averted faces, like different clansmen during a feud.

Surely if any thing could have softened their hearts towards each other, it must have been to stand silently, side by side, while the earth, stones and clods were falling down upon their father's coffin. And doubtless their hearts were so softened. But pride, though it cannot prevent the holy affections of nature from being felt, may prevent them from being shown; and these two brothers stood here together, determined not to let each other know the mutual tenderness that, in spite of them, was gushing up in their hearts, and teaching them the unconfessed folly and wickedness of their causeless quarrel.

A head-stone had been prepared, and a person came forward to plant it. The elder brother directed him to place it—a plain stone, with a sand glass and two cross bones, chiselled not rudely, and a few words inscribed. The younger brother regarded this operation with a troubled eye, and said, loud enough to be heard by several of the bystanders, "William, this was not kind in you—you should have told me of this. I loved my father as well as you could love him. You were the elder, and may be the favorite son, but I had a right in nature to have joined you in ordering this headstone, had I not?"

During these words, the stone was sinking in the earth, and many persons who were on their way from the grave, returned. For a while the elder brother said nothing, for he had a consciousness in his heart that he ought to have consulted his father's son in designing this last becoming mark of affection and respect to his memory; so the stone was planted in silence, and now stood erect, decently and simply, among the other unostentatious memorials of the humble dead.

The inscription merely gave the name and age of the deceased, and told that the stone had been erected "by his affectionate sons." The sight of these words seemed to soften the displeasure of the angry man, and he said, somewhat more mildly, "yes, we were his affectionate sons, and since my name is on the stone I am satisfied, brother. We have not drawn together kindly of late years, and perhaps never may; but I acknowledge and respect your worth; and here, before your own friends, and before the friends of our father, with my foot above his head, I express my willingness to be on better and other terms with you, and if we cannot command love in our hearts, let us at least, brother, bar out all unkindness."

The minister who attended the funeral, and had something entrusted to him to say publicly before he left the church yard, now came forward and asked the elder brother why he spake not regarding this matter. He saw that there was something of a cold and sullen pride rising up in his heart, for not easily may any man hope to dismiss from the chamber of his heart even the vilest guest, if once cherished there. With a solemn and almost severe air, he looked upon the relenting man, and then changing his countenance into serenity, said gently,

Behold how good a thing it is,
And how becoming well,
Together such as brethren are
In unity to dwell.

The time, the place, and this beautiful expression of a natural sentiment, quite overcame a heart in which many kind, if not warm affections dwelt; and the man thus appealed to bowed down his head and wept. "Give me your hand, brother," and it was given, while a murmur of satisfaction arose from all present, and all hearts felt kindlier and more humane towards each other.

As the brothers stood fervently but composedly grasping each other's hand, in the little hollow that lay between the grave of their mother, long since dead, and of their father, whose shroud was haply not yet still from the fall of dust, the minister stood beside them with a pleasant countenance, and said, I must fulfil the promise I made to your father on his death-bed. I must read to you a few words which his hand wrote, at an hour when his tongue denied its office. I must not say that you have done your duty to your old father; for did he not often beseech you, apart from one another, to be reconciled, for your own sakes as christians, for the sake of the mother who bare you, and Stephen, who died that you might be born? When the palsy struck him for the last time, you were both absent, nor was it your fault that you were not beside the old man when he died. As long as sense continued with him here, did he think of you two, and of you two alone. Tears were in his eyes; I saw them there, and on his cheek too, when no breath came from his lips. But of this no more. He died with this paper in his hand; and he made me to know that I was to read it to you over his grave. I now obey him.

"My sons, if you will let my bones lie quiet in the grave, near the dust of your mother, depart not from my burial till in the name of God and Christ, you promise to love one another as you used to do. Dear boys, receive my blessing."

Some turned their heads away to hide the tears that needed not to be hidden, and when the brothers had released each other from a long and sobbing embrace, many went up to them, and in a single word or two, expressed their joy at this perfect reconcilement. The brothers themselves walked away from the church yard, arm in arm with the minister, to the Manse. On the following Sabbath they were seen with their families in the same pew, and it was observed that they read together off the same Bible when the minister gave out the text, and they sang together, taking hold of the same psalm book. The same psalm was sung, given out, at their own request, of which one verse had been repeated at their father's grave: a larger sum than usual was on that Sabbath found in the plate for the poor, for Love and Charity are sisters. And ever after both during the pains and the troubles of this life, the hearts of the brothers were as one, and in nothing were they divided.

From the New York Daily Advertiser.

MAJOR DOWNING.

We were highly grained yesterday morning, after so long a silence, by the receipt of a letter from our "old friend" Major Downing. It was hardly to be supposed that a military man, whose blood runs high when any act of injustice, or an insult towards his county occurs, let it come from what quarter it may, would sit still, when the chief magistrate of the republic talks about "a stain upon our national honor." It certainly could not be expected of Major Downing. Accordingly his letter shows that his patriotism over-tops all other feelings, and he is ready to enforce justice, or resent insult, as the case may require, and from whatever quarter they may come.

How far he will succeed in his appeal to the public spirit of the females, we are not sure. When their grandmothers, in 1775, gave up drinking tea, and took to balm, and sage, and winter green, the case was somewhat different. "*Threepence duty upon* TEA," was the great ground-work of the quarrel, and the women abandoned the use of it almost absolutely; and when they held on, it was done slily, and under the title of "herb-drink," or some other nick name. Besides, when it was once swallowed, there was an end to the matter—the woman who ventured upon this beverage, had as much the external appearance of devotion to the county, as she who took no winter-green. It requires a greater sacrifice of feeling to renounce silks, because they are worn outside, and constitute a large portion of what are called female charms. However, we cannot but hope, that when the new French Ministry see the Major's letter, and learn from it his determination respecting the controversy, it may induce them to change their policy, and without making more words about it pay the money.

To my old friend Mr. Dwight of the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

Washington, Dec. 6, 1834.

I suppose you have read the message long afore this, and begin to think the time aint far off when we shall all on us be called on to give the Frenchmen a stirrin' up for not paying us that just debt they owe us.

I wish I could write French as well as I can American, for then I'd sit down and give Louis Phillip my notions about this business, for I am plaguily afraid he and his folks don't know as much about the natur of this country as they ought to know. If they or any other nation think that because we differ in opinion here among ourselves on home matters, we are goin to carry our differences into foreign matters, they are amazingly mistaken.

War aint kalkilated to bring much profit to any nation, especially to our nation as things now stand, but it will never do to look to profit or loss account in a business of this natur.

The Frenchmen owe us five millions of dollars, and they must pay it, or we must try and get it out on 'em if it costs five times the sum. The mode of doing this is for Congress to say. If Congress says, "*wait a spell*," I for one of the people say, *agreed*. If Congress says, "take French property enuf to pay the debt," I say *agreed;* and then if the Frenchmen do any thing in turn that looks like war, and Congress says, "*go at 'em now boys*," I for one say "I am ready,"—and if any may think he can do more good at the head of a Brigade of Militia than I can, he is welcome to my sword and cock'd hat, and I'll take his place in the ranks; I don't want a better place to do my duty to my country than that.

I think it is the duty of every man on this point, to drop all politics. Every man, to be sure, has a right to give his opinion in Congress, or out of Congress, as to the *best mode* of settlin this business; but when once that Congress has ordered what is to be done, then my notion is for all parties to shake hands and stand by the Government, and if it comes at last to the point, AND WAR *is* THE *word*, then off coat and go at it, and have no disputing among ourselves till we have thrash'd the enemy.

If Congress should agree with the General that the best course, in case Frenchmen don't pay us, is to take French property on the ocean, I suppose the Frenchmen who lose their property will think it mighty hard in us: well, if they do, they will understand exactly how our merchants felt some 20 years ago when their property was taken from them—it aint a good tasted dish any way.

Howsomever, I have a notion that the best way arter all to bring the Frenchmen to their senses, is to stop all trade with 'em, till they settle all old accounts. This is a peaceable mode, and they'll soon find out we can give up their ribbons and ruffles a little better than they can give up our Cotton and Tobacco—'tis amazin to see how much good solid articles go from this country to France, and paid for in fashions and trash, that ain't worth, when you raly come to look close into 'em, the expense of bringing out

Some will say that our Cotton and Tobacco will go to France through other Countries—probably the 'em go not. The French can't do without 'em, and will have to pay somuch the more for 'em. And then agin some will say that French silks and ribbons and gew gaws will come to us through other countries and if accepted will be called "English" or "Italian" or "Russian" or "Prussian" or "Spanish" but [illegible] If I and the [illegible] come out with a proclamation to turn about and walk and ask [illegible] the use of French goods, the [illegible] with the Frenchmen at once—they can't deceive our consuls and collectors, but they cant deceive our gals, for they can tell a French hat and French ribbons and French flummery as far as you can throw a club.

If any one thinks our gals aint got patriotism enuf in 'em for this, when they come to understand the natur of the business, they will be as much mistaken as Commodore Hardy was last war off Stonington. Some one went out and told old Hardy the Yankees had but two guns, and had no flannel to make cartridges with, and that was true enuf, so he brought in his ships and began to blaze away, but as soon as our gals came to hear on't, they turned to, and afore 12 o'clock there warnt a flannel petticoat left in all Stonington. Commodore Hardy got the hull on 'em about his ears in cartridges about the quickest, I tell you. And arter that when any one would tell him sich and sich a place had no flannel to make cartridges with, he'd scratch his head and say, "but I'm afraid they have got galls and flannel petticoats, and that's about the same."

I don't mean to say nothin about home politics now till this French business is settled. My spunk is getting up a leetle about it—and I don't know but I shall brush up what little I once knowd of that lingo, and tell the "parley voos" in their Congress "up chamber" a thing or two perhaps they have forgotten about this country. Your old friend,

J. DOWNING, Major,
Downingville Militia, 2d Brigade.

Courtly Dialogue.—A jester named Decour, who had been placed about the person of Henry IV. by d'Aubigne, grandfather to Madame d'Maintenon, was so afflicted by his patron's unjust dismissal from the post of Gentilhomme de la Chambre, that he persisted in quitting the King's service. Some time afterwards, Henry encountered this man on the road to Narac, and inquired whence he was coming. 'Yes,' replied Decour. 'Where are you going, then?' cried the King. 'Yes,' reiterated Decour. 'Into whose service have you entered?' still persisted Henry. 'Yes!' answered the jester. 'Have you made a vow, then, to say nothing but yes?' 'Yes,' echoed the faithful friend of d'Aubigne, with a sigh. 'But will you not answer me if I command you to explain the motive of your whim?' 'Yes!' 'Speak out then, knave!' cried the King, 'or it will be the worse for you. Why have you been saying 'yes' to me this half hour past?' 'Because, Sire, the Sieur d'Aubigne and I have found, to our cost, that you discard from your service those faithful adherents who make any other answer to your demands.' Henry was startled at the fidelity of the buffoon, and soon afterwards recalled d'Aubigne to court.

The chairman of the Executive Committee of the New York State Temperance Society, on his return from the great Temperance Convention recently held in Virginia, obtained the following important testimony. Each of the distinguished gentlemen who have given the world their opinion on a vastly important subject, expressed warm and hearty good wishes for the success of the Temperance cause:

"Being satisfied from observation and experience as well as from medical testimony, that ardent spirit as a drink, is not only needless, but hurtful; and that the entire disuse of it would tend to promote the health, the virtue and happiness of the community; we hereby express our conviction, that would the citizens of the United States, and especially all young men, discontinue the use of it, they would not only promote their own personal benefit, but the good of their country and the world."

JAMES MADISON,
ANDREW JACKSON,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Peale's Museum.—A lady aged *one hundred and one years* yesterday dropped into Peale's Museum, having completed her shopping in Broadway, to pay a visit to Sergeant Wallace, aged 105 years, who is at the Museum, to receive the visits of the curious. We should have been much pleased to have witnessed the ceremonies of this interview; the reciprocal compliments and congratulations; the bows and curtsies of the old school. Several young fellows of ninety years old have left cards for the Sergeant.

N. Y. Ev. Star.

As the Rev. Mr. ——, of ——, was one morning taking his "widely devious morning walk," he observed his son, a lad of perhaps a dozen, busily engaged near a small temporary stream of water. Passing near him, he inquired what he was doing. Damming a dam, replied the boy. "Pa," continued he, "is it wicked to say dam?" "O no," answered the grave divine. "Well, Pa," continued the boy, with a look corresponding to the sanctity of his reverend father, "I saw a d—n great toad down here just now."

A glutton of a fellow was dining at a hotel, who, in the course of the 'battle of knives and forks,' accidentally cut his mouth, which was observed by a Yankee joker sitting near by, who bawled out, "I say, friend, don't make that are hole in your countenance any larger, for the rest on us will starve to death.

WOOD wanted.

Those subscribers to the Hillsborough Recorder who expect to pay their subscriptions in *WOOD*, are requested to send it forthwith.

THE PRINTER.

Bank Stock for Sale.

WILL be exposed to sale on Thursday the 8th of January next, before the store door of Richardson Nichols & Co., Ten Shares of Cape Fear Bank Stock, the property of the late George E. Johnston, dec'd. The terms will be accommodating, and made known on the day of sale.

CHS. W. JOHNSTON, *Admr.*

December 12 51—

Negroes to Hire.

THE Negroes belonging to Richard Mebane, will be hired out for the ensuing year, before the Court House in Hillsborough, on the 27th instant.

ED. STRUDWICK, *Guardian.*

December 12. 51—

Negroes to Hire.

ON the Saturday after Christmas (the 27th December instant,) I will hire out for the ensuing year, ten or twelve Negroes, at the Court House in Hillsborough. Terms of hiring made known on that day.

WILLIAM CAIN, *Ex'r.*
of Wm. Cain, Senr. dec'd.

December 12. 51—

FOR RENT.

WILL be rented, at the Court House in Hillsborough, on the first day of January next, for the term of one year, the HOUSES and LOTS belonging to the heirs of William Lockhart, deceased

At the same time three NEGRO GIRLS will be hired for the ensuing year

WM. H. PHILLIPS, *Guardian.*

December 11. 51—3w

Hillsborough Academy.

THE examination will be on the 19th and 20th inst The next Session will commence on the 15th of January.

WM. J. BINGHAM, *Principal.*

December 5. 50—3w

☞ The Raleigh Register and Star will insert the above three times.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber conceives himself indebted to the Heirs at Law of Thomas Roundtree, deceased, for the rent of land, hereby gives notice that he is ready to pay the same to any person legally authorized to receive it

WILLIAM BOWLS.

November 28 1834. 4—3w

☞ NOTICE. ☜

THE subscribers having qualified at November term of Orange County court, 1834, as administrators to the estate of SEBURN LYNCH, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the said estate to present them properly autenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery

THOMAS LYNCH, } *Adm'rs.*
LEMUEL LYNCH, }

December 2. 50—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator of Zachariah Herndon, deceased, at the late Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Orange County; he hereby requests all persons indebted to the estate of said Herndon to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against said estate are required to present the same within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery

HENDERSON OWEN, *Adm'r.*

December 5. 50—3w

☞ NOTICE. ☜

THE subscriber respectfully requests those who are indebted to him previous to his copartnership with John Huntington, to call and pay. The accounts and notes are generally small, and if not paid by the first of January next, they will be put into the hands of Mr. Wm. Nelson for collection.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

November 25. 49—

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to make immediate payment to DR. E. STRUDWICK, who is my agent.

WM. F. STRUDWICK.

November 4. 46—

WANTED,

A FIRST RATE **Journeyman Blacksmith**, and two **Apprentices.** Apply to

WM. D. KIRKSEY

Chapel Hill, October 28. 45—

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS my wife Rhoda Bowers, left my bed and board about two years ago, without any provocation on my part, and has since, as I have every reason to believe, lived in adultery; This is therefore to caution the public and all manner of persons from trading with or crediting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debt whatsoever of her contracting, from and after the time she separated herself from me.

JOHN B. BOWERS.

November 26. 49—3